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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | M. Joe Miller, Chairman | J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-103 NOVEMBER 15, 1951

State Employment Level Below That of Year Ago

October estimates of total non-farm employment in Montana are 1,000 below the figures for the same month a year before, the third consecutive month to reflect a deficit of this nature. Estimates perpared jointly by the Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show 152,900 on industrial payrolls on October 15, a month ago there were 153,900, and a year ago the total was 154,500. On a percentage basis this is a decline of two-thirds of one percent in a month, and the level is one percent below that of October, 1950.

Shows Out-Migration Effect

The decrease from September to October is slight, and accords with seasonal experience over the years. The decrease from October of last year reflects the influence of several factors, most conspicuous of which is the steady drain on Montana manpower supply from out-migration of workers to jobs in the re-armament program and from inductions into the armed forces.

Building and Lumber Decline

Shrinkage of the building program accounts for part of the deficit in employment by building contractors, some of which in turn is due to restrictions on strategic materials. As building wanes, so does the production of lumber. The estimates show 600 loss in total employment in building, and 1,100 in the lumber industry.

Other Industries Change Slightly

Employment in industries other than lumber and building is about in balance with that of a year ago, with minor variations. Trade and service are unchanged in total; mining is down 400, other manufacturing down 800, other construction 200, while gains are shown by transportation and utilities to the extent of 700, finance 300, and government 500.

Unemployment Also Decreases

In the face of the decrease in number employed, there is also a decrease in the number unemployed, the pool of job applicants being 600 below that of a year ago. These circumstances lend strength to the conclusion that the total working force in the state has been depleted through migration and induction.

Seasonal Declines Moderate

Comparing the October estimates with those for September, a more optimistic view of employment in the state is revealed. Seasonal declines in trade, services, and construction work are nearly off-set by substantial gains in manufacturing. At the same time employment in mining held firmly to its September level, as did the financial group, transportation

(Continued on Page 3)

REDUCTIONS OF FORCE DISSOLVE SHORTAGE OF LABOR AS FIRST WINTER STORMS BREAK

Labor shortages began to dissolve in late October in virtually all population centers in Montana, under the impact of the first breath of winter. Seasonal influences were felt as scattering lay-offs and reductions of force occurred. The same layoff process is continuing in early November, leading to the annual winter surplus of labor in nearly all occupational classifications. Construction of buildings, highways, and bridges sustained the most general labor decreases; farm employment and railroad maintenance was also reduced; and other forms of seasonal, outdoor activity were curtailed.

Miners, Carpenters, Mechanics Still in Demand

Only appreciable labor demands now confronting the market are for metal miners, a scattering call for carpenters and mechanics, and the specialized need for sturdy carpenters and construction laborers to replace heavy turnover at the two big, multiple-purpose, government dams now being built—Hungry Horse in the Flathead River and Canyon Ferry in the Missouri. These last requirements are difficult to satisfy, owing to the probability of early shut-down of operations on both dams, and reluctance of workers to accept jobs of such uncertain duration.

Many Seek Out-State Work

Many of the workers released during late October and early November left the state, either to return to their normal winter habitat or to seek winter work in areas where re-armament plants are operating. This included a substantial supply of transient farm labor, who annually follow the harvest and return to the southland at this period. Further layoffs on the normal seasonal pattern are expected during the next 60 days. Out-migration of carpenters, mechanics, and other skilled men to defense areas is causing grave concern among Montana employers, who will need those same skills next season. Failure of this migration to return next spring could hamper the 1952 program of construction and production.

Unemployed Labor Supply Up to 400

Available supply of unemployed labor had increased only 400 up to October 25, when later figures became available. This supply, as indicated in active jobseekers listed at the state employment offices, consisted of 2,680 persons—1,319 men and 1,361 women. A month earlier this reserve labor pool was at its lowest point in three years, with 1,274 men and 1,102 women. The marked increase in women job applicants during October came largely from closing of canneries and food processing plants, and from reduction of tourist accommodation employment.

Place 7,400 in Jobs in October

Hiring was active during the first three weeks of October, the employment service reporting 7,392 job placements during the month, for the second highest October placement on record in Montana. Commerce and industry hired 3,812 of the number, while farm activities took 3,580, mostly for harvest of sugar beets and potatoes.

Weather Now Rules Market

Labor prospects for the next two months are largely dependent upon weather. Favorable conditions might prolong construction employment well into December. Other layoffs in prospect include the seasonal sugar refining crews, some curtailment in logging and lumbering, further inroads into construction employment, and completion of the brief Christmas tree harvest now under way. These will all add to the reserve labor pool by early January. Approximately ten per cent of the employees in commerce and industry are subject to these seasonal job interruptions.

Crews Reduced at Hungry Horse

Cement pouring on the Hungry Horse multi-purpose dam near Kalispell will be halted, probably in November, for the winter season, releasing around a thousand workers. Clearing operations on the reservoir site have already ceased, due to early season snows in the high mountain country. Road construction crews on new and re-location have also been released. Much of this employment has been drawn from other areas, and Montana's labor market may not feel the full impact of the shutdown.

Power house installations and inside work will continue, employing larger numbers than were maintained last winter. The working force in the dam area now is much below the 2,500 seasonal peak reached two months ago.

Canyon Ferry Work Continues

A crew of about 125 workers will be maintained through the winter at Canyon Ferry dam, near Helena, on tunnels and diversion facilities. The main crew, however, will halt cement pouring at the first severe weather, possibly not until December. Present operations require heating and covering the raw slabs of concrete as

(Continued on Page 2)

Along the Hiring Line--- Field Summary Nov. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(61 jobseekers; 22 men, 39 women) High school building completed, construction employment declining on seasonal pattern. Potato and grain harvest completed, reducing pressure for farm hands.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Red Lodge, Laurel, Roundup — (319 jobseekers; 124 men, 195 women; 27 men and 36 women over 50) Construction hiring went to a low ebb in October, partly due to restrictions on strategic building materials for commercial and private buildings. Beet harvest 60 per cent completed, delayed by adverse weather. General agricultural labor is migrating, some construction skills also leaving. Coal mines working full time with full crews. New hospital building starting at Roundup.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident — (42 jobseekers; 29 men, 13 women) Construction employment about at season's peak in October, but hiring slight. May release as many as 250 workers as winter begins. Demand expected to be light through November and December. Agricultural season completed, transient labor has left.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall — (241 jobseekers; 95 men and 146 women) Labor market in relative balance, except for long-standing shortage of hard-rock miners. Recruitment of such workers under way in Illinois, results slight. No transient labor and virtually no move-ins. Settlement of recent copper strike is nearly accomplished. Available manpower supply is mostly women and over-age men. Unfilled demand for stenographic help. Temporary lay-off in October of 22 building craftsmen, due to restricted steel supply.

CUT BANK — (32 jobseekers; 7 men, 25 women) Demand is less than same period a year ago, due to severe weather. Construction employment faltering, may resume if weather permits. Farm harvests seriously delayed.

DILLON — (21 jobseekers; 16 men, 5 women) Carpenters, mechanics, and experienced miners in short supply, other demand shrinking with approach of winter. Sewer installation contract nearing completion. Agricultural demand light, nearly all farm work except threshing has been finished for the season.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (43 jobseekers; 29 men, 14 women) Two new residences under construction, no other construction demand. Retail trade requires slight increase in force, supply available locally. Beet harvest near completion, with help of Indian labor.

FORT BENTON — (5 jobseekers; 3 men, 2 women) Building and road construction halted for season. Released workers leaving for areas where winter work may be available. Farm demand at low ebb, due to combination of season ending and unfavorable weather. No transients appearing.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (74 jobseekers; 40 men, 34 women) Oil exploration active in area, most crews brought in, few hires from local supply. Construction jobs are being closed up for the winter, crews reduced or laid off. Most grain harvesting completed; beets three-fourths done, nearly all machine work.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (15 jobseekers; 6 men, 9 women) Construction active through October, no seasonal layoffs up to close of month. Oil boom is resulting in some demand on local labor market, with indirect effect from increased trade and service requirements.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford— (319 jobseekers; 145 men, 174 women; 35 men, 44 women over 40) Construction demand strong through October, with shortages in building crafts. Demand met as some jobs reached completion, tile layers still sought. First contract on airbase expansion nearly done, another three million housing job awaits final clearance. Smelter and flour mills actively hiring in October, now fully staffed, with turnover at low ebb. Less farm hiring than normal at this period of year, largely because of weather unfavorable to outdoor work.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(132 jobseekers; 85 men, 47 women) Seasonal employment has definitely slackened, hiring fluctuates with the weather but general trend is toward fewer jobs. One sawmill shut down because of soft roads. Potato and beet harvest off-and-on full steam, as weather dictates. Out-migration to rearmament jobs continues, easing off the number of job applicants locally.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (39 jobseekers; 18 men, 21 women) Virtually full employment continues, demand easing as winter approaches. Construction jobs will nearly all reach lay-off stage by Christmas as severe weather hampers their operations. Sugar refinery will complete season run in November, releasing a large portion of its crew.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs, Boulder, Garrison —(176 jobseekers; 122 men, 54 women) Demand for experienced miners continues to outrun supply. Construction demand is in balance, with prospect of substantial seasonal layoffs in November and December. Less employment demand from wholesale and retail trade than a year ago. Scarcity of family housing at metal mine is contributing to heavy turnover there. Smelters operating with full crew, turnover at a minimum. Canyon Ferry multipurpose dam will release more than 300 of its 500 crew in a few weeks, remainder will operate on tunnels and diversion facilities well into the winter. Present turnover rate makes maintenance of maximum crew difficult.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (237 jobseekers; 126 men, 111 women) Heavy turnover rate at Hungry Horse dam results in continuing shortage of qualified labor. Concrete crews will be released for the winter shutdown in a few weeks. Clearing projects already closed, as is the road construction in the area of the dam. Several small sawmills have also released their crews because of adverse weather and roads. Substantial out-migration to all-winter jobs already noted. No information available on prospects for aluminum plant.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett — (78 jobseekers; 32 men, 46 women) Demand for construction and farm workers reduced by adverse weather. State home for aged has laid off 25 of its construction crew, carpenters and laborers, out of about 40. Two new building projects started, using 25 men, several new homes being completed. Most acute demand is for stenographers.

LIBBY, Eureka — (25 jobseekers; 9 men, 16 women; 4 men, 3 women over 50) Shortage of carpenters and choker-setters continues, other labor demands are blunted by wintry weather. Replacements have been scarce all through October, depending upon outside recruitment and transients. Lay-offs in lumber field provide crews for Christmas tree industry, to return to logging when roads are again firm.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (138 jobseekers; 57 men, 81 women) Road crew of 35 on gravel job may continue into December. Park operations all closed for the winter, aside from keeping key roads open. Pulpwood cutting and hauling now employs 55. Demand from retail employers continues strong, with ample labor supply to meet needs for the Christmas season.

MALTA — (57 jobseekers; 19 men, 38 women) Construction crews on new

(Continued on Page 3)

Reductions of Force Dissolve Shortage

(Continued from Page 1)

they are poured. The expected layoff will affect 375 employees.

Carpenter and construction labor turnover during October has presented a continuous recruitment problem. Contractors expect to close the temporary diversion flume and allow the river to flow through diversion pipes in the base of the dam, probably before Christmas.

Fewer Road and Bridge Jobs

Completion of road and bridge jobs and reductions of force pared about 170 workers from payrolls in the state highway program during October, an annual seasonal shrinkage characteristic of outdoor industry in Montana. The maintenance crews of the highway commission numbered 740 at the end of October—860 were so employed a month before. Contractors on state highway projects employed 670 at the close of the month, compared with 720 at the close of September.

Operating contracts included 175 miles of road on 23 projects, eight bridges and two underpasses. Contracts were let, but no work yet, on 30 miles of highway, five bridges, and three miscellaneous projects. Completion during the month accounted for 24 miles of highway, one bridge, and two gravel stock piles.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154 5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.5	151.3	154.4	154.7	155.6	153.9	152.9	.....	.....	.....

State Employment Level Below That of Year Ago

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and ntilities. The decrease in employment figures from September to October this year was less than in any of the three preceding years. It was an even 1,000 this time, a year ago it was 2,300, two years ago 1,600 and three years ago 1,800. The lumber and building construction industries again account for nearly all the September sag in employment totals for nonfarm industries in the state.

Weekly Paycheck Levels Firm

Tabulation of figures on average weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and number of hours worked in selected industries shows a general maintenance of weekly paychecks levels in all lines but one—the primary metals processing enterprise. This exception is traceable to the payroll period used in the report, which was the week when smelters and metal plants were just returning to duty after a brief labor stoppage in early September. In that industry the average number of hours worked fell by 9.1 for the week.

Along the Hiring Line---

(Continued from Page 2)

hospital, highway bridge and underpass are at full strength, subject to partial layoffs as winter approaches. Beet harvest completed, toppers procured from Canadian sources. Many inquiries for winter work in warmer climates.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (54 jobseekers; 34 men, 20 women; 11 men, 4 women over 50) Railroad operating crews are at peak, cattle and grain shipments heavy. No unemployed building craftsmen in the file. Harvest of alfalfa seed and grain completed; beet work handled by machines and 70 Mexicans.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior — (231 jobseekers; 91 men, 140 women) Increasing labor supply results from slow-up in construction and student labor available, though out-migration continues to hold down the surplus. Food processing and logging labor demand heavy in early October, now fully staffed. Sugar refinery will complete its seasonal run in November.

POLSON — (38 jobseekers; 22 men, 16 women) Few transients; work applicants and labor demand about in balance. Principal lumber outfit fully staffed, turnover light.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad — (43 jobseekers; 24 men, 19 women) Decrease in in-migrants, while out of state workers are leaving for the winter. Supply adequate, consists mostly of turnover from construction, which is nearing its seasonal shutdown. Strong demand from trade and service establishments developing for November.

SIDNEY — (84 jobseekers; 43 men, 41 women) Labor demand for construction, sugar plant, and farm work was heavy through early October, lightened up later in the month and layoffs began in construction at the end. Refinery fully staffed for its seasonal run. Farm hiring slack until feeding season after the holidays.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs— (34 jobseekers; 25 men, 9 women) Labor supply increased seasonally late in October, as construction and lumber demand slackened. Highway job and bridge construction nearing the finish. Peak employment in preliminary work at Cabinet Gorge dam has passed, heavy construction next, may work through winter. Christmas tree harvest less than normal, scarcity of suitable trees.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey —(34 jobseekers; 24 men, 10 women; 5 men over 50) Ample labor supply for the winter period, hiring has slowed to a walk. Oil exploration active, mostly with imported crews though unskilled helpers are hired locally; retail trade employment is strengthened. Small construction projects continuing until severe weather.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Oct. 1951 (2)	Sept. 1951 (3)	Oct. 1950	Sept. 51 to Oct. 51	Oct. 50 to Oct. 51
Total nonagricultural industries	152,900	153,900	154,500	—1,000	—1,600
Total manufacturing	18,600	17,500	20,500	1,100	—1,900
Durable goods	9,700	9,900	11,600	—200	—1,900
Lumber and timber products	5,400	5,700	6,500	—300	—1,100
Primary metals	3,500	3,300	4,000	200	—500
Other (4)	800	900	1,100	—100	—300
Nondurable goods	8,900	7,600	8,900	1,300	0
Food and kindred products	5,900	4,500	5,700	1,400	200
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,500	1,500	1,700	—100	—200
Total mining	9,700	9,700	10,100	0	—400
Metal mining	7,200	7,200	7,700	0	—500
Bituminous and soft coal mining	700	700	700	0	0
Petrolcum-natural gas production	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	600	600	500	0	100
Contract construction	13,000	13,600	13,800	—600	—800
Contractors, building construction	4,200	4,400	4,800	—200	—600
Contractors, other than building	5,300	5,600	5,700	—300	—400
Contractors, special trade	3,500	3,600	3,300	—100	200
Total transportation and utilities	23,700	23,800	23,000	—100	700
Interstate railroads	15,000	15,100	14,600	—100	400
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,400	3,600	0	—200
Utilities including communication	5,300	5,300	4,800	0	500
Total trade	36,600	37,100	36,600	—500	0
Wholesale trade	7,900	7,900	7,700	0	200
Retail trade	28,700	29,200	28,900	—500	—200
General merchandise and apparel	5,900	5,900	5,800	0	100
Food stores	4,300	4,200	4,000	100	300
Eating and drinking establishments	7,400	7,800	7,300	—400	100
Automotive and filling stations	5,000	5,100	5,000	—100	0
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,100	6,200	6,800	—100	—700
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,200	4,200	3,900	0	300
Total Services and Miscellaneous	19,000	19,800	19,000	—800	0
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,900	3,700	2,800	—800	100
Personal services	2,400	2,500	2,400	—100	0
Other (6)	13,700	13,600	13,800	100	—100
Government	28,100	28,200	27,600	—100	500
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)					
Total, Selected Industries	14,100	14,200	14,300	—100	—200
Manufacturing	2,600	2,600	2,900	0	—300
Transportation and Utilities	2,600	2,500	2,500	100	100
Trade	5,700	5,800	5,800	—100	—100
Services and Miscellaneous (7)	3,200	3,300	3,100	—100	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persnns are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 639 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 959 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above but includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN OCTOBER 1951 AND OCTOBER 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 11-10	
	Oct. 1951		Oct. 1950		Oct. 1951		Oct. 1950		Oct. 1951		Oct. 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	106	16	57	15	61	4	108	16	896	69	454	24	76	113	146	63	29	75
*Billings	264	53	528	149	319	44	701	167	777	231	1,379	275	165	165	627	511	117	273
Bozeman	184	52	85	25	42	12	75	19	812	124	1,220	127	182	140	280	230	32	25
Butte	103	11	147	39	241	20	388	62	253	81	204	68	116	93	383	369	201	274
Cut Bank	32	6	15	4	32	4	24	2	44	22	107	41	86	34	54	113	34	32
Dillon	87	22	7	1	21	8	9	1	87	30	96	37	60	14	25	30	10	11
Forsyth	18	7	13	1	43	12	14	2	457	194	189	36	80	49	60	29	17	12
Fort Benton	22	5	13	4	5	2	14	5	86	27	101	45	38	44	12	16	3	6
Glasgow	110	31	43	4	74	19	41	4	158	59	122	43	97	67	97	181	22	14
Glendive	69	23	22	5	15	3	33	6	230	36	62	16	33	44	93	94	9	16
Great Falls	263	51	180	49	319	77	368	78	565	206	678	183	229	148	474	400	165	227
Hamilton	21	8	45	11	132	31	178	33	208	20	234	31	141	182	80	56	26	45
Havre	61	23	57	21	39	8	31	4	324	90	243	91	139	54	191	156	20	22
Helena	484	196	106	43	176	42	93	20	468	212	572	199	135	162	456	465	100	66
Kalispell	116	32	196	31	237	51	304	46	354	128	463	172	176	114	499	689	212	147
Lewistown	108	31	61	23	78	15	41	8	113	27	133	59	91	68	67	44	45	36
Libby	12	3	1	0	25	2	23	1	60	21	65	26	30	28	78	107	20	16
Livingston	106	27	124	22	138	12	116	15	141	44	189	68	88	68	94	133	49	30
Malta	33	2	19	3	57	5	27	5	100	26	52	25	86	89	126	57	23	22
Miles City	106	44	37	10	54	10	55	3	209	65	359	116	127	97	159	138	20	48
Missoula	85	10	127	24	231	42	331	62	400	137	382	122	156	210	328	306	128	190
Polson	17	1	21	2	38	6	59	4	43	10	29	3	45	66	47	26	55	48
Shelby	26	3	33	11	43	4	28	6	138	72	120	43	70	83	128	140	24	16
Sidney	78	23	19	0	84	13	60	1	261	67	513	16	67	132	129	110	8	18
Thomp. Falls	18	4	22	5	34	5	30	4	64	18	48	19	59	81	130	56	30	43
Wolf Point	29	9	20	2	34	9	28	6	95	34	60	14	58	45	57	44	19	5
Tchr. Plcmt	0	0	15	9	108	40	122	31	49	14	26	7	0	8	18	17	0	0
TOTALS	2,558	693	2,013	513	2,680	500	3,301	611	7,392	2,064	8,100	1,906	2,630	2,398	4,838	4,580	1,418	1,717

*Includes Red Lodge figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	Sept. 1950	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	Sept. 1950	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	Sept. 1950
All Manufacturing	$72.03	$75.92	$69.61	40.7	43.5	42.6	$1.77	$1.75	$1.63
Durable goods	75.14	79.69	74.49	41.3	44.8	44.6	1.82	1.78	1.67
Primary metals	60.79	78.99	59.04	37.6	46.7	39.4	1.62	1.69	1.50
Nondurable goods	67.30	69.66	62.07	39.8	41.3	39.7	1.69	1.69	1.57
Food and kindred products	58.55	59.69	54.37	40.7	41.6	41.0	1.44	1.44	1.33
All Mining	81.57	81.43	74.26	43.2	42.9	42.2	1.89	1.90	1.76
Metal mining	80.26	81.39	73.10	44.6	44.6	43.5	1.80	1.82	1.68
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	70.16	69.09	66.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	78.70	77.53	73.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	63.20	62.16	59.37	39.7	39.2	39.3	1.59	1.59	1.51

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

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